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sept 18 32-43m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of disease, in the most plain, simple, and unobscured manner, in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language, and is for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least interest in married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be read up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
sept 18 21-17

NOTICE.
HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commission, for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1863.
sept 8 w3m

STATE NEWS.
THE CROPS.—The accounts which continue to reach us from the crops are of a cheering nature. Some few sections have been damaged by the drought of last Summer, but as far as we can learn, the crops generally will come up to anticipations.
Weldon News.

DEAD.—We are pained at having to announce that Daniel Shaver, who was shot by Hardie on Friday night last, died at 4 o'clock on Monday morning.
Salisbury Old North State.

COLORADO PEOPLE.—Another edition of the intentions of the Radicals, relative to the negro, has transpired. Jas. M. Turner, the Radical member of the Convention from Harriet, following the example of Holden and Howe, has declared himself in favor of colonizing the negro in Africa. He declared at Lillington, some days ago, in the presence of a number of persons, that the negro was gone up, and that the last one of them would go to Africa! The expression in quotations was his language verbatim, we learn.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Rev. Archibald Currie, Moderator of the Synod of North Carolina, has authorized me to give notice that he has postponed the meeting of the Synod for two weeks.

THE SYNOD OF THE DISTRICT.—The disturbed state of the country in view of the Presidential election.

AND THE CHANGE.—Has been made at the earnest solicitation of 24 Ministers, and upwards of 50 Ruling-Elders of the Synod. The Presbytery of Concord, at its late meeting, unanimously gave its consent to this change.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE, at its late meeting, unanimously requested the Moderator of the Synod to make the change.

THE 55th Session of the Synod of North Carolina, will therefore commence in the City of Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday the 18th day of November, 1863, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS.—Major A. C. Avery, of Burke, is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the 1st Senatorial District, vice E. W. Jones, Esq., of Caldwell, declared ineligible under the Howard Amendment.

W. H. Mahone, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the "House of Representatives" in the county of Caldwell, vice Col. J. C. Harper, banned.

Both of these are most admirable selections.—Raleigh Sentinel, 23d.

The Seymour and Blair Club of Wilson are receiving new colored members at almost every meeting.
Raleigh Sentinel, 23d.

A FIT RADICAL REPRESENTATIVE.—Among the list of Radical Inspectors of Election recently appointed by the Commissioners of this county, for the Rocky Mount District, one John Jones, colored.

The appointment of this negro is one of the bitterest insults yet offered to the colored voters of the county by their white Radical leaders—and is one that every respectable man should promptly resent.

This Jones is a convicted thief, and was publicly whipped at the whipping post of Wilson county for stealing, and still he is deemed a fit person by these Radical Commissioners for transacting the important duties of Registration, &c.
Turbo's Southerner.

Nevada silver mines have nearly reached the point where earthquakes are made. At the bottom of some the temperature is 100 degrees.

Twenty-five fires in New York last month involved a loss of \$820,000—nearly double that of the previous month.

VOL. 24.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1863.
NO. 38.

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.
The Stockholders assembled in regular annual session at 10 o'clock A. M.
On motion, Col. Walter F. Leak, of Richmond, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. M. Cronly and I. T. Alderman appointed Secretaries.
Messrs. B. S. Guion, H. N. Huston and M. Cronly were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.
The committee, after investigation, reported the following:
In Person..... 5,311
By Proxy..... 7,292
Total..... 12,603
In regard to the proxy held for the count of Richmond by Jno. A. Long, Esq., the committee reported that they were in doubt as to its validity, and asked that action by the meeting be taken thereon.
On inquiry they reported that Jno. A. Long was not a stockholder.
Col. H. W. Guion called attention to the fact that it was especially provided in the original charter that no person should be recognized as a proxy unless he were a stockholder.
Gen. Alfred Dockery vouched for the honesty of the Commissioners of Richmond in giving this proxy, and stated his belief that their informal action proceeded only from ignorance of their duty in this particular, and asked that if it was thought no harm would result from this course, the meeting would recognize the proxy.
On motion of Col. Guion, the meeting refused to recognize Jno. A. Long as the proxy of the county of Richmond.
A majority of the capital stock being duly represented, the meeting was declared organized and fully ready for business.
Col. R. H. Cowan, the President of the Company, then read and submitted on behalf of the Directors the regular annual report, accompanied by the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurers.
On motion, the reading of the Superintendent's report was dispensed with.
On motion of Col. Cowan, the reports were referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Donald MacRae, Alfred Dockery, C. M. T. McAuley.
On motion of J. P. Leak, Esq., the meeting proceeded to an election of a Board of Directors.
Messrs. M. Cronly, B. S. Guion and H. N. Huston were appointed a committee to superintend the election.
After the vote was cast, and while the committee were engaged in the count, a motion to adjourn to 3 P. M. prevailed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The committee to superintend the election reported that 12,531 votes were cast, as follows:
Shares.
R. H. Cowan..... 12,531
B. S. French..... 4,410
S. J. Person..... 4,410
J. P. Taylor..... 4,410
J. A. McDowell..... 4,410
R. W. Guion..... 4,410
A. L. House..... 4,410
W. L. Steele..... 4,410
S. W. Cole..... 4,410
S. T. Walker..... 4,410
O. C. Henderson..... 4,410
A. G. Logan..... 4,410
W. M. Sloan..... 4,410
A. L. House..... 4,410
D. L. Russell..... 4,410
Geo. Z. French..... 4,410
E. L. Drink..... 4,410
S. N. Martin..... 4,410
G. Dixon..... 4,410
D. G. Worth..... 4,410
Scattering..... 4,410
Necessary to a choice..... 6,666

[The stock of the city of Wilmington in this Company is 4,000 shares, the proxy being held by G. Z. French. From a glance at the above statement it can easily be discovered how these votes were cast.—REPORT.]
This ballot resulted in the election of the entire old Board of Directors—the first thirteen named in the above statement of the vote cast.
On motion the report was adopted.
Mr. M. Cronly offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company, in its judgment it is deemed expedient, be and it is hereby resolved, that all the officers, their assistants and all employees upon the roll of the mechanical department 20 per cent, and increase to date from the commencement of this fiscal year.
On motion of G. Z. French, Esq., the whole matter was referred to the Board of Directors.
Col. W. F. Leak here resigned the Chair to introduce the following resolutions, in behalf of which he spoke at some length:
Resolved, That each original Stockholder shall be permitted to ride or freight out one or more of the shares he has of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad in each year, at a rate par value, and that the privilege shall inure to himself and family, and shall in no instance be the subject of transfer.
Resolved, That the President shall give to each Stockholder applying for the same a certificate to that effect.
Resolved, That each Stockholder claiming the privilege shall execute to the President a deed, conveying the amount of Stock he proposes to ride or freight out to the President and his successors in office.
Col. Cowan argued against the passage of these resolutions in their application to freightage as tending to diminish the receipts of the Road and retard its progress and prosperity.
Col. Leak still maintained the passage of his resolutions.
Considerable discussion ensued, and finally a motion to lay the whole matter upon the table prevailed.
The Committee to examine into the reports of the President and other officers, through their chairman, D. MacRae, Esq., submitted the following:
GENTLEMEN:—Owing to the brief space of time allowed the committee for the examination of the reports of the officers of your Company, they have been unable to give them a careful examination.
As far as we could ascertain they appear to be

correct and satisfactory, and we recommend their adoption.
Very respectfully submitted,
ALFRED DOCKERY,
D. N. T. McAULEY, Committee.
D. MACRAE,
The report was adopted.
On motion of Col. Cowan, Messrs. Jas. P. Leak, C. Malloy and M. Cronly were appointed the Auditing Committee for the Eastern, and Messrs. D. Schenck, W. F. Davidson and W. J. P. Miller for the Western Division of the Road for the ensuing year.
On motion of Col. H. W. Guion, it was Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Stockholders be held in the city of Charlotte, Wednesday after the third Monday in October next.
On motion, Judge R. S. French was appointed to prepare the proceedings of this meeting for publication.
On motion of Col. Steele, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman, Secretaries and Committees of this meeting.
On motion the meeting adjourned.

From the Charleston News.
THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.
VIEWS OF AN OLD-TIME STATESMAN.
Able Letter from ex-Senator Bedford Brown, of North Carolina.
The following letter from Hon. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, written on the occasion of the recent visit of Mr. Adams to our State and now for the first time given to the public, will be read with interest:
ROSE HILL, N. C., October 10, 1863.
Messrs. Wade Hampton, Jos. D. Pope and others, Central Committee Democratic Party, Columbia, S. C.
GENTLEMEN:—In my brief answer to your polite note, inviting me to be present at a barbecue, to be given in Columbia on the 9th inst., I did not give expression to the views so fully, in regard to the present eventful crisis, as I could have wished, and hope you will pardon me for doing so at a more leisure moment.
My regret at not being present is increased because of being denied the pleasure of uniting in paying a just homage to the noble, virtuous and patriotic motives which, I am quite sure, induced the visit of your distinguished guest, Hon. John Quincy Adams—a name illustrious in American annals, and of which he is the worthy inheritor. Rising above sectional prejudices, and ignoring the passions of the hour, I regard him as a true statesman, and as a man whose presence and influence, in the midst of modern degeneracy, and as the fit representative of Warren, Hancock and the elder Adams, whose lofty souls took in the good of the whole people, and whose teachings, speaking as it were from the tomb, rebuke the unholy faction under whose narrow sectional and iron rule the energies of a great nation are crippled and constitutional liberty is perishing.
The visit of this true patriot brings up historic recollections of a most interesting character, when the Hancocks, Adamsses, and Ottises of Massachusetts, and the Kingtons, Laurenses and Pickenses of South Carolina, were in council.
The country is now in a condition which requires all the wisdom and patriotism of both sections to extricate it. Candor requires me to say, without intending the least censure to either of the former parties, that the country is now in a condition which requires all the wisdom and patriotism of both sections to extricate it. Candor requires me to say, without intending the least censure to either of the former parties, that the country is now in a condition which requires all the wisdom and patriotism of both sections to extricate it.

It is useless now to discuss the question as to which section the blame should be attributed. It would be better answered by referring to the most able and eloquent note, written by the celebrated Maria Carey, of Philadelphia, entitled "The Olive Branch, or Faults on both Sides," which appeared during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, giving a history of the policy of the Democratic party of that day, and a brief review of the Federal party; the Federalists being opposed to the war and most of the foreign policy which led to it, and the Democrats in favor of it, with Madison at their head. It was conclusively shown that both were in fault; and so in the late war, the same difficulties as in the late war, would show that both sections were in fault. Does not, therefore, charity, forbearance and patriotism all point to a settlement of those difficulties on a basis of justice and moderation? The genius of our government interposes free institutions, instead of the despotic and arbitrary rule of monarchial or imperial power. Radicalism is insensible to such noble sentiments, and, feeling power, forgets right. The Federal government was formed in a spirit of conciliation and compromise. This is its vital principle, otherwise it would not have been a government. It was not a union of two warring nations, but a union of two sections, which simply means a military despotism; for that alone can uphold a revolution, destroying the reserved rights of the States. Political extremists of the North, in agitating the slave question during its existence, derived their inspirations from Great Britain. They knew well knowing it was the weak point in our system, used its tools here to divide the Union. Its emissaries, British and American, used all their arts in the New England States, during the war with England in 1812, to detach her from the Federal Union, slavery being the bread and butter of the same agitators. The same agitators, in their new form of freedom—their objects being gain and office with the destruction of the Southern States. That accomplished, free government would go down, the republicanism experiment would have failed, and the privileged orders of Europe would rejoice. The Southern States were peculiarly the advocates of war with Great Britain in consequence of her outrages on our flag and having instigated Indian hostilities on our northwestern and southwestern frontier, and her intrigues in New England to effect a separation of the Union. Mr. Madison then being President, Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun were prominently the champions of the cause, then members of the House of Representatives, against a powerful array of Federal talent. In this connection, I will here repeat an interesting political incident, in regard to the de-

claration of war against Great Britain, which was related to me by Mr. Clay himself. Soon after the death of Mr. Calhoun, his conversation turning on his great com-temperary, Mr. Clay remarked that the Congress of 1812 having been in session for some time, and its session drawing rapidly to a close, the party in favor of war were much disappointed at the delay of Mr. Madison—then supposed to be reluctant to take the step—in not sending a message to the two Houses, recommending a declaration of war. In this state of feeling, a meeting of the members in favor of it were called, and adopted resolutions recommending an immediate declaration. Mr. Cheves, then a member from Charleston, a committee to lay the resolutions before Mr. Madison—Mr. Clay being requested by his two colleagues to open the subject to Mr. Madison, who, after an interview of some length, consented to send a message in accordance with the resolutions.
This great measure of national independence from British domination, before incomplete, it will be seen was largely indebted to those eminent patriots for success. Mr. Calhoun was afterwards the great master in the House of Representatives, in favor of the prosecution of the war, which terminated so brilliantly at New Orleans—Mr. Clay having been sent as one of the ministers who negotiated the treaty of peace at Ghent. Mr. Clay spoke of these events, in a feeling and touching manner, in connection with Mr. Calhoun. This great measure, called the second war of independence, was of singular benefit to New England, for her ships were captured everywhere on the ocean, and her sailors impressed. The triumphant result threw open the commerce and trade of the world to the United States. The war, however, was this all. The present great North-western States, many of them then territories, and all sparsely settled, were repeatedly invaded by Indians, then numerous on our entire frontier and known to be under British control. The scalping knife and the tomahawk were used to kill and arms of a united South aided to rally the nation to their assistance and free them from Indian and British hostilities, when in some other quarters neither aid or sympathy were tendered them. Yet these great commonwealths are now leagued with the oppressors of those who secured and nurtured them in their infancy, and who have ever in Congress been liberal to them—on what was, for a long time, a vital question—the public lands. Can it be that the great Northwest, in this our hour of sore affliction, will forget these occurrences?
Also, let it be remembered that under South Presidential auspices, this great nation commenced its glorious career, and continued, under a long line of Southern presidents, unrivaled for statesmanship, mainly, for the best part of a century. The government was felt then not by the iron hand of tyranny, but by the soft hand of a condition which was a blessing to the nation, and a universal benefit conferred. If Republican government is destined to pass away—which may God in his mercy avert—posterity will, in all probability, regard the history of these administrations scarcely as having been realities, but as the golden dream of poetic fiction. I allude to these historic facts in no spirit of disparagement to Northern statesmen; for their history is graced by some of the purest patriots, greatest intellects, and ablest statesmen of this or any other age; but it is referred to as justly addressing itself to the justice and patriotism of the great North and South, and to the great principles of Radicalism, alien to America and to American institutions, which seeks to uproot all the principles held sacred by the fathers of the revolution, and reduce, as it has done, a gallant people who have contributed so much to the glory and greatness of the nation to a condition worse than that of vassalage. And can it be that the soil which covers the ashes of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Jackson, and a long list of other statesmen, heroes and patriots, shall be permanently ruled over by tyrannical power and barbaric iron? If this be the case, the American people, to justice, and all the bright hopes which once cheered the American patriot—the sun of America will have set, and the despotisms of Europe will be a paradise compared to what was once enjoyed in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."
It was the fortune of the writer to have seen a man who sat in the Senate of the United States with that great intellectual triumvirate, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, and leaving the last named out of the question as having belonged to the section now so much oppressed, I can readily imagine what would be the course of the others if they now in the Senate. Differences may have existed between parties then—Whig or Democrat—trifles light as air compared to the present great issues, no doubt can exist as to the course they long since would have pursued. They were statesmen of lofty, magnanimous views, and their aim was to bring peace and quiet to the country on the basis of justice and constitutional liberty. Unfortunately the national councils seem to be governed in the main by designing demagogues who have been thrown on the surface by sectional agitation, and who are now in power in proportion to their interests, and whose seat of patriotism is in their pockets.
The allegations on which these pseudo patriots live and have their political being—that the Southern people are yet rebels—are utterly unfounded. The standing the efforts which this miserable faction have made to provoke violence and disorder that they might make political capital. I say it, with large opportunities of knowing its truth, that no people ever more anxiously desired peace and quiet, and their very wish is a restraint to do to the Union under the shield of the constitution. Impoverished, tired of war, their greatest need is peace, and their most ardent wish is for the repose it would bring.
It is also alleged that Northern citizens cannot emigrate to the South with safety. This is a vile calumny, and a vile universal wish that immigration, to a large extent, should take place of steady and useful citizens. It is true that political pedlars, who come South to foment themselves into offices by stirring up dissatisfaction and encouraging hate of the black race, are to be found in the South, and some of these would be among our civilized people. The great mass of our people are disposed to judge men by their merits and not by their place of nativity, and any worthy citizen of the North who desires to take up his residence in the South will be received with kindness and satisfaction, as there are now many instances within my knowledge.
Never in the history of civilized man have the principles of free government and the resources of a great country been so thoroughly and recklessly sacrificed for mere party purposes as they have been in the South by the policy and practices of

Radicalism. A country abounding in the elements of wealth and greatness has been paralyzed by their policy, inflicting a serious blow thereby on the commerce and manufacture of the Union; and greatly diminishing the national revenue. Let the Government of the United States restore constitutional liberty and protection, and with them, confidence will spring up, industry will be invigorated, prosperity will rapidly follow, imparting its benefits to every part of the Union; and with their return we can pledge a much higher devotion to the constitution than that shown by Radical leaders, for we wish to get under the constitution instead of outside of it.
By what authority have States—and some of the old thirteen—been put out of the Union and treated as provinces? The Congress of the United States more than once during the late war, by solemn resolutions and enactments, declared that a State could not place herself out of the Union by any act of her own. The same great Congress, by the sword, the sword, issue was definitely decided by the sword, Congress, by any act, expel a State from the Union or reduce it to the condition of a territory? This transcendent power is nowhere given in the constitution. It can be believed that while the constitution carefully defines other delegated powers of far less importance, that if it had been intended by its framers to confer this most transcendent of powers that it would not have been expressed? The constitution gives power to the Government of the United States to execute the laws as against persons in the States, but nowhere gives the power to punish a State or change its condition. The States made the Federal Government, and it would be an anomaly if the creature could destroy its creators.
The States are a part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States, each of the old thirteen being described by name in the instrument, and the new States since admitted were brought into the same relation. Having a fixed position as States on the face of the instrument, it is a gross absurdity to suppose that the mere legislative power can alter the constitution and change the condition of a State.
It is clear, then, as a State cannot by her own act withdraw from the Union, and as the constitution delegates no power to Congress to expel her from it or change her status, that the States are yet States, and, as a logical consequence, that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional. To adopt a different conclusion would be to say that Congress, like the British Parliament, is omnipotent, or possesses the same power of old Germanic conformation, which Diet could put one of the States under the ban. I know of no way in which the constitutional status of a State can be changed except by an amendment of three-fourths of the States, as provided in the instrument itself.
A word as to the colored race. Nothing can be more absurd and unfounded than the charge that the people of the South wish to restore slavery. We would not if we could. We would not if we would. Once rid of them, we desire, for the most obvious reasons, never to have them again; although our ancestors bought many of them from New England traders, we give them up without even claiming that which seems to be in the nature of a warranty.
It is, I believe, a remarkable fact that, while Virginia and North Carolina voted in the convention which framed the United States Constitution, to suppress the African slave trade, Massachusetts and Rhode Island voted to continue it. The question was compromised by continuing it till 1808, by which this curse was greatly increased in the South, by New England and other traders, who brought them for sale. So late as 1825 a Senator from the State of Rhode Island sat in the Senate of the United States, who had accumulated an immense fortune by the African slave trade. Taking all these things into consideration, are we not entitled to some leniency, some justice from our brethren of the North, between whom and ourselves a common fraternal feeling should exist. All good men should desire fraternal relations to be restored between the two sections. With this brilliant future would open itself to this great family of States, or those that were once States. Never did so many people, by rising above the passions of the hour, have so great an opportunity of vindicating the capacity of man to govern himself, than our brethren of the North and West by restoring constitutional government, and thus uniting, in lasting fraternal bonds, the oppressed people of the South to the free and the home of the brave.
Very respectfully and truly yours,
BEDFORD BROWN.

STATE NEWS.
BOUGHT OFF.—Windy Billy withdraws from the canvass in the Fifth District in favor of Mr. Lash. Wonder if Windy Billy got as much for his "self-sacrificing patriotism" as James Harris did, or is he not so highly? We don't know which is to be more commiserated.—Billy, who has now been ruled off twice from Congressional expectations, or Lash, who has been compelled to wear Billy's cast off "honors!"
ON DR.—That the Grand Juries in some of the counties have seriously had it under advisement to present certain "Judges" for their prostitution of the Judicial office. The correction of this growing evil lies with the Grand Juries and with the members of the Bar, who owe it to themselves to rebuke it promptly.
Rd. Sentinel, 24th.

MORE WITHDRAWALS FROM THE LEAGUE. Six white men of Rutherford county, and three of McDowell county, publish cards in the Rutherfordton Vindicator, announcing their withdrawal from the League.
FROST.—The first killing frost of the season, at this place, was on Saturday night last. Ice also made in the buckets out doors.—Greensboro' Patriot & Times.

THE RALLY, LAST NIGHT.—Tucker Hall, which had been procured for the purpose, was well filled last night, on the occasion of the Democratic rally, of Orange, in response to an invitation, addressed the meeting at length and in his accustomed forcible and vigorous manner. He dealt the enemy some hard blows, which were lustily cheered by the audience.
The meeting last night was very well attended, and proves that the gallant Conservative Democracy of Raleigh are neither shaken nor disheartened. To your work, men!—Rd. Sentinel.

The Baptist State Convention will convene in Hillsboro' on the 28th inst.
To prevent mistakes, we call [the atten-

tion of our Conservative contemporaries to the fact that Leroy M. McAfee is the name of the Democratic Elector in the 7th district; and not "Lee McAfee," as is generally printed.—Rutherfordton Vindicator.

UNACCOUNTABLE TYRANNY.—We learn that the Mayor of Goldsboro' imprisoned a negro man last Monday and kept him in confinement three days, for telling another negro a falsehood, about two miles out of town. We were not aware that such a matter was cognizable by the Mayor, and we were under the impression that whatever jurisdiction he possessed, extended no further than town limits.
P. S. We learn that the victim of this official outrage was a Democrat. Of course, we can now account for it.
Goldsboro' Messenger.

STILL THEY GO.—It is truly disheartening to the few people of this section, who are striving to build up the State and induce immigration, to see so many of our good citizens leaving for the West. On Thursday last about thirty good citizens of this town and county left for Missouri. Young men, don't give up the ship! "This true land is poor, oppressed and ground down under negro and Radical rule, but there is wealth in the old land yet, and the time is not far distant when a better day will dawn upon us. Up and be doing! Register and vote!"
Greensboro' Patriot and Times.

BORDER STATE FAIR.—The second annual Fair of the Border Agricultural Society opened at Danville on Tuesday. A multitude of visitors—from three to five thousand—were in attendance.
The annual address, on the same day, was delivered by the Hon. Z. B. Vance.—The address is of a general and philosophical character, containing, at the same time, valuable suggestions, and interspersed with occasional sallies of humor. It is worthy of the reputation of the author, and was well received.
During the day there were exhibitions of horses and cattle, moving around the track. In the afternoon trotting races took place, and at night there was a discussion of agricultural topics among the farmers, and Prof. Mallett delivered an address before the society.
Many of the best people of the border counties of North Carolina and Virginia are present, including a bright array of beauty.—Sentinel.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,
1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.
Special Notices will be charged \$200 per square for each and every insertion.
All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

It was to put a monstrous export tax of six cents a pound upon the cotton raised by the labor of the negro upon the plantation of the white. Struggling with the evils of poverty, with the difficulties of the new positions and relationships, the first feeble efforts of their people to gain the means of a livelihood were blasted by an unwise, selfish and vindictive act. I say unwise because it has much to do with the future of the Republic, and to restore order at the South.
The negro, exasperated by the failure of his ruined employer, became hostile to him. The employer, losing the little credit that he had before in the North, renewed his efforts under still greater difficulties than before. I say it was a selfish act, because it was done in the interest of the Eastern manufacturer, already wealthy from the fruits of the war, protected by the enormous tariff. A single tax of six cents a pound upon all cotton exported was simply imposed so that he might buy it for a price six cents less than it was worth in the markets of the world. I say it was a vindictive act, for if you will read the debate in Congress when this tax was levied to cover the selfish interests that prompted it, you will find that it was urged upon the members from the Western States who voted against the interests of their constituents, upon the ground that it was to be imposed upon the South as a penalty, and thus we find that the black and the white man of the South were alike stripped of the market value of their staple product under circumstances of such great difficulty that they were hindered, and not helped on the road to prosperity by the men in power. [Applause.]
I might go on and show how in addition to this wrong they were trampled upon by military despotism, how they were placed under the most strained power of a tyrant who gained wealth and official position by ministering to the passions of the public and keeping alive disorder.—These men, who, now in the Senate of the United States without constituents to vote down the senatorial representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, gained their power over the South by overruling the men who ministered to the passions in the North and stirred up disorder in the South. Who of the fair minded and thoughtful Republicans will calmly sit down and look over this action and not feel that the policy of his party has been unwise and hurtful.

From Missouri, Oct. 24.—P. M.
Reports have reached here that Hon. Jas. Hinds, member of Congress, and Hon. Jas. R. Brooks, accompanying him, were assailed in Monroe county, Arkansas. Hinds was killed, and Brooks wounded.
The Democrat has a dispatch attributing the outrage to the Democrats.
The Republican has a dispatch representing that Hinds had split the Radical party, and attributes his death to the Radical opponents if, indeed, reports be true. It says a further effort to fix the assassination on the Democrats will be fruitless because they had more to gain by Hinds' living than by his death.
The St. Louis Times says there are 10,000 stand of small arms now in St. Louis, purchased for the Governor of Arkansas and other Southern Governors, but so far it has been impossible to ship them by any regular line, or to charter a steamer especially to take them.

From New York, Oct. 24.—P. M.
In the case of C. K. Garrison vs. General Wm. Mahone, for the detention of the George Leary, at Norfolk, a verdict was rendered giving the defendant \$2,500 damages.
From Richmond, Va., Oct. 24.—P. M.
There was a killing frost this morning and a thin ice. All vegetation has been killed.
Railroad Accident.
New York, Oct. 24.—P. M.
Three coaches and two sleeping cars were thrown from the track on the Hudson River Railroad to-day by a broken rail. Six persons were seriously injured. There were no nonethers among the number. The stores adjacent to their stationing, whereby burning was avoided.
CABLE DISPATCHES.
LONDON, Oct. 24.—P. M.
The Daily News says, in referring to the friendly meeting between Johnson and Laird, who built the Alabama, extends it to Sommes who sailed her.
From Packer's Monthly.
Stirs on Women.
At a recent meeting in this city, at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast "to the women," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being in the surroundings.
At the conclusion of the speech a gentleman pressed rose to his feet, and said: "I trust the gentleman in the application of his remark, refers to his own mother and sisters, and not to ours."
The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming, the malinger of women was covered with confusion and shame.
This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words which we have for a long time had it in our mind to say.
Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightingly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters.
As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is safe to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character.
Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one, and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless or lewd women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the development of crime in our police courts.
Let young men remember that their chief happiness of life depends upon their utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God himself—far it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightingly of women.

REGISTRATION IS THE DUTY OF THE HOPE.
DIED.
In Alexandria, Louisiana, Hon. JESSE A. BYNUM, for eight years a member of Congress from North Carolina, aged 73 years.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
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sept 18 32-43m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.
BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of disease, in the most plain, simple, and unobscured manner, in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language, and is for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least interest in married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be read up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
sept 18 21-17

NOTICE.
HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commission, for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1863.
sept 8 w3m

STATE NEWS.
THE CROPS.—The accounts which continue to reach us from the crops are of a cheering nature. Some few sections have been damaged by the drought of last Summer, but as far as we can learn, the crops generally will come up to anticipations.
Weldon News.

DEAD.—We are pained at having to announce that Daniel Shaver, who was shot by Hardie on Friday night last, died at 4 o'clock on Monday morning.
Salisbury Old North State.

COLORADO PEOPLE.—Another edition of the intentions of the Radicals, relative to the negro, has transpired. Jas. M. Turner, the Radical member of the Convention from Harriet, following the example of Holden and Howe, has declared himself in favor of colonizing the negro in Africa. He declared at Lillington, some days ago, in the presence of a number of persons, that the negro was gone up, and that the last one of them would go to Africa! The expression in quotations was his language verbatim, we learn.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Rev. Archibald Currie, Moderator of the Synod of North Carolina, has authorized me to give notice that he has postponed the meeting of the Synod for two weeks.

THE SYNOD OF THE DISTRICT.—The disturbed state of the country in view of the Presidential election.

AND THE CHANGE.—Has been made at the earnest solicitation of 24 Ministers, and upwards of 50 Ruling-Elders of the Synod. The Presbytery of Concord, at its late meeting, unanimously gave its consent to this change.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE, at its late meeting, unanimously requested the Moderator of the Synod to make the change.

THE 55th Session of the Synod of North Carolina, will therefore commence in the City of Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday the 18th day of November, 1863, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL, Stated Clerk.

EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS.—Major A. C. Avery, of Burke, is the Democratic candidate for Senator in the 1st Senatorial District, vice E. W. Jones, Esq., of Caldwell, declared ineligible under the Howard Amendment.

W. H. Mahone, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the "House of Representatives" in the county of Caldwell, vice Col. J. C. Harper, banned.

Both of these are most admirable selections.—Raleigh Sentinel, 23d.

The Seymour and Blair Club of Wilson are receiving new colored members at almost every meeting.
Raleigh Sentinel, 23d.

A FIT RADICAL REPRESENTATIVE.—Among the list of Radical Inspectors of Election recently appointed by the Commissioners of this county, for the Rocky Mount District, one John Jones, colored.

The appointment of this negro is one of the bitterest insults yet offered to the colored voters of the county by their white Radical leaders—and is one that every respectable man should promptly resent.

This Jones is a convicted thief, and was publicly whipped at the whipping post of Wilson county for stealing, and still he is deemed a fit person by these Radical Commissioners for transacting the important duties of Registration, &c.
Turbo's Southerner.

Nevada silver mines have nearly reached the point where earthquakes are made. At the bottom of some the temperature is 100 degrees.

Twenty-five fires in New York last month involved a loss of \$820,000—nearly double that of the previous month.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Attention!
We take the liberty of informing the people of New Hanover, and of the entire lower Cape Fear region, that the people of Halifax, Edgecombe, Pitt, Wilson and at what section are registering with great promptness and in large numbers, and they intend to vote. They are urged by the boasts of the strength of Radicalism. They are fighting for North Carolina and they have enlisted for the war. Some weak or come woe, they intend to do their duty.

Shall we defeat them? Shall our apathy condemn these people to continue for years under the infamous government which our indifference and cowardice has given to us and them? They have aroused themselves to the full importance of this election, and they ask us to assist them in their good work of regenerating the State. The people of North Carolina will not consider the importance of carrying the election, it can and will be done. If they can Radicalism at the next election, the lions of the party who now attempt to frighten timid people by their noise, will be as gentle as a sucking dove. Modest, unassuming carpet-baggers will seek for more favorable fields of labor, and native talents will sink down to the very depths of social degradation.

Let us be up and doing, and we will win. We will deserve the guerdon. North Carolina has much to lose and everything to gain by the result, and the issue is in our hands.

Edgecombe County.
Edgecombe never does anything half-way. Her whole-souled, noble-hearted people never undertake to accomplish a thing that they do not enter into the work with earnestness, with intelligence and with liberality. We know, when we saw there was to be a gathering of the Democratic hosts in Tarboro' on the 24th inst., that Edgecombe would show her metal, and we were not disappointed. Saturday, indeed, a gala day for the Democracy that county.

At an early hour Saturday morning, every avenue of approach to Tarboro' was crowded with people. The extra trains on the Railroad were laden with passengers, and hundreds and thousands came by every conceivable conveyance, and many on foot.

At 10 o'clock the immense procession was formed under command of Col. H. A. Wynn, as Chief Marshal, assisted by several aids. The fine band attached to the 2nd of Petersburg, furnished most excellent music. Between two and three thousand persons were in ranks. Noble titles and names were represented by hundreds, and every club in the county of Edgecombe was in attendance. Innumerable banners and guidons, bearing patriotic mottoes, waved from one end of the procession to the other. Several colored clubs, with full ranks, took part in the exercises.

About 12 o'clock the procession halted on the beautiful square, where an immense platform had been erected and ample seats provided for the comfort of the immense assemblage. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Gov. H. T. CLARK, who briefy stated the objects of the meeting and congratulated the people upon the presence of so many eloquent speakers. He was followed by nominating the Hon. GEORGE J. DOWNS as President of the meeting, which was ratified by acclamation and with cheers. Judge HOWARD delivered a most masterly and eloquent address, and introduced to the people that noble standard-bearer of the Democracy, Col. THOS. S. EXAS, of Duplin. Col. EXAS entertained the vast concourse for nearly an hour, a speech replete with strong argument and good sense, upon the more important questions of the canvass. His address was received with great favor, and made for many friends among his hearers.

Major JOHN HUGHES, of Newbern, Elector for the Second District, was next introduced, and for one hour held the people enthralled by one of the most forcible and entertaining speeches we have ever heard. Colonel HUGHES is doing yeoman's service in the District. With Col. KENAN, he has canvassed the entire District, and regardless of the result, both the gentlemen have placed the good citizens of the counties embraced within the District under never-to-be-forgotten obligations.

Captain J. J. DAVIS, of Franklin, one of the Electors at large, was next introduced, and spoke for one hour and a half. It was one of the finest efforts we have heard. Captain DAVIS is an effective and practical speaker, showing up his adversaries' weak points so clearly that "he who runs may hide." His canvass has proved the wisdom of the Convention in the selection.

Dinner was then announced, and we were induced to confess that we have never seen such an abundant preparation—the tables, ranged in hollow squares, and which, if stretched out, would have been more than a quarter of a mile in length, literally groined under the choicest viands. Fully one thousand persons dined and still there was an abundance to spare. Throughout the dinner, as well as during the meeting, the finest order prevailed, and the entire management reflected great credit upon the different officers in charge.

Immediately after the dinner, Hon. JOSEPH TURNER occupied the stand, and for two hours and a half spoke only as JOE TURNER can speak. If there was a scawlag or carpet-bagger in the crowd we pitied him. He reviewed the course of the more prominent Radicals, and made known the price by which they were purchased. He cer-

tainly made a fine impression upon the people of Edgecombe.

The hour being now quite late, it was announced that other speakers would address the procession at night at different points on the route.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the night procession the largest and finest we have ever seen in this State, while the enthusiasm of the crowd was almost uncontrollable. Cannons belched forth the notes of preparation and proclaimed the moment of departure. Elegant transparencies, of every conceivable shape and size, shed their variegated light upon the scene and displayed their patriotic emblems and mottoes to add to the enthusiasm of the people, while the lurid glare from thousands of blazing torches lighted up the countenances of the immense throng. Several of the transparencies were of immense size and of great artistic skill, being drawn in wagons prepared for them.

The procession was addressed by Mr. DABDEN, of Greene, at Col. DOWNS' residence; by Col. JENKINS, of Warren, and Major GREEN, of Franklin, at the Edgecombe House; by Maj. DUSHAM, of Wilson, at Dr. BAKER'S; by Hon. ASA BIGGS at his own residence, and by Hon. GEORGE HOWARD, and Maj. ENGELHARD, of Wilmington, at the residence of the former.

About twelve o'clock at night many of the visiting delegates left on the train amid the cheers of the people and the booming of cannon. One of the most pleasing features of the occasion was the Hook and Ladder Company, under charge of Captain J. W. COTTON, with full ranks and handsomely uniformed.

Tarboro's well-merited reputation for high-toned and generous hospitality was more than sustained, and the ladies, God bless them, by their tasty handiwork in adorning the stand, and decorating the tables, and last, but not least, by their lovely presence and approving smiles, gave to the memorable occasion that finish and completeness without which man's best efforts are naught. God bless those noble people, say we, and may He, in his own good time, relieve them from the iniquitous local and State governments under which they suffer.

The Carolina Farmer.
This new North Carolina Magazine, under the editorial control of Mr. W. H. BARNARD, of this city, has made its appearance, and we congratulate the editor and publisher both as to the literary and typographical merits of *The Farmer*.

Judging from the initial number, *The Carolina Farmer* will deserve the liberal patronage of our people. No farmer should be without a monthly periodical upon subjects relating to his branch of business. There is not a number issued from which he does not receive ten times the value of the yearly subscription in profitable and practical information. Let *The Carolina Farmer* receive a tithe of the patronage it deserves, and its success and usefulness is established at once.

The contents of the November number are varied, embracing editorials and selections of much value. The subscription price is but \$2 per annum. Address W. H. BARNARD, Wilmington, N. C.

The Public Debt.
We desire to call attention to the able letter of President Johnson upon the subject of the public debt, published this morning. It is a concise history of the expenditures of the government, and demonstrates most forcibly the inevitable ruin which stares us in the face, unless the present expenses of the government are curtailed. This letter exhibits this important question in a different aspect from any which we have seen, and his conclusions are irresistible. We trust every tax-payer in the country will give it his earnest attention. Surely men will not, from political or sectional prejudices, sacrifice their own interest and the material welfare of the country.

Colonel A. A. McKoy.
This gallant gentleman, our candidate for Congress, is now about closing his long and arduous canvass of this Congressional District. He has borne our standard with dignity and marked ability. Wherever he has had the chance to meet his opponent, he has routed him, horse, foot and dragon, and Col. DOWNS has taken as much pains to keep out of his way as Col. McKoy has been anxious to meet him.

Our candidate, by his ability, his energy and his patriotism has deserved, as he will receive, the hearty and undivided support of the intelligent and virtuous people of the District. There is no one who has borne himself more unexceptionably—none whose attainments better qualify him for the high position for which he is a candidate—none whose political and personal record recommend him more highly to the confidence and support of our people.—Nominated by the largest and most respectable Convention ever assembled in the District, unopposed by the overwhelming majority against the party at the last election, he has claims upon us which entitle him to our active support. His own merits and labors render the debt more obligatory. We feel that there is not a Democrat in the District who will not use every honorable effort to secure his election. Let us give him such a support as he deserves and as we can give him. He has worked for our welfare during the entire campaign. Let us work for him on the day of the election.

An Act to prevent the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on the Days of Election.
The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: SECTION 1. That no person or persons shall give away in any public place, retail or self except upon prescription of a practicing physician, at any time within twelve hours next preceding the holding thereof, at any place within five miles of any election precinct.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified 19th day of August, 1868.]

As the day of election is near at hand, and the peace and good order of the occasion depends greatly upon the rigid prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, we publish the above act of the Legislature

for the purpose of directing attention to this subject. We trust that it will be strictly enforced and that every one will refrain from the use of liquor on that day. Peace and order demands it, and every feeling and desire should be made subservient to this end. No doubt the Mayor and Board of Aldermen will look to this matter and issue the proper ordinance.

Horatio Seymour.
We publish another of Governor SEYMOUR'S soul-stirring speeches. Wherever he goes, and wherever he speaks, new enthusiasm is inspired, and the Democratic masses are invigorated to renewed exertions. He seizes the real and live issues of the campaign and his labors will have an important effect upon the result.

At Chicago, where the speech was published this morning was delivered, he was greeted by seventy-five thousand persons. Other eminent gentlemen from New York, Illinois and Indiana, including among the latter Senator HENDRICKS and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, also spoke. He remained over Sunday in Chicago and departed for Indianapolis. The following telegram is from the members of his party:

CHICAGO, October 21.
Hon. S. J. Tilden, 35 Gramercy Park, N. Y.: Unbounded enthusiasm wherever we go. The people are thoroughly aroused, and determined to throw off the yoke of despotism and the crushing weight of unnecessary and intolerable taxation. If the assembly here convened for the purpose of the Convention, and with it all the blessings of the Constitution, and a real peace to every part of our land.

FRANCIS KERAN,
SANDFORD E. CHURCH,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

The Situation.

Duty is named by the poets the "Stern daughter of the voice of God." There was never a man born of woman who has not a duty to perform to himself, to his fellow man, to his country, and to his God, be it ever so humble, be it ever so rugged, be it ever so devoid of the radiance of genius. Its effect will be everywhere felt, more or less. We must do it whether it brings tears of joy or tears of sorrow. If we would we cannot shirk it, and if we could, and did, we would be arant cowards. That we would permit others to overawe us in the performance of what we consider our bounden duty to our country and its altars of freedom and religion, is a palpable sign that we are not capable of selecting that which is right from that which is wrong. If we be poor men, and have to toil from sunrise to sundown for our very sustenance, and allow ourselves to be blindly led by a party which has not our interests in view but their own aggrandizement, we are criminals to ourselves, and our families, and deserve the poverty and rags with which we are surrounded. Our self-sacrifice would be placed through our own blindness beyond the pale of redemption. If we be rich, and coldly permit the duty of the hour which we owe indirectly to ourselves, and directly to the State, to pass away unheeded, as a trifling thing, its consequences will spring up when least expected, and reprove us for the error which we made, and the curse which we were agents in bringing to our doors and upon the nation. Duty is, therefore, a stern necessity. We cannot shirk it, and we should not make the attempt.

There has never been a drama played before the public in the history of our country, nor indeed in the history of any country, ancient or modern, wherein the duty of the "loyal and heroic hero" is so much needed as in the present. This drama is no dream of an idle brain. It has an eye that never sleeps. It presages no joy to the land; no wealth; no grandeur, nor greatness, nor glory. Its inward spirit is war, the bitterest and bloodiest war upon our liberties, our Constitution, and its laws. It is "Discord, a sleepless hag, who never dies." It breeds pestilence. It dazzles its addressees, and then scatters about it the deadliest miasm. It tramples on all dignity, on all honor, on all justice. Its presentations are degrading, ruinous to all morality. Its mouths are as many as the Hydra, and from each of them proceeds expressions of the most vindictive, void of all reason, wisdom and forbearance. It scoffs at all decency, bullies all intellect, decries all patriotism, bankrupts all honesty, threatens fidelity, insults the fallen, and heaps honors on those few, who, like coiled serpents in the past, stung their country, and cried out against the loyal, "away with them, away with them."

"But the age of virtuous politics is past," and the destiny of our beautiful land has been retarded by this cruel, unpatriotic show. Radicalism has fallen on the country like a deadly blight. It has prostituted faith. It has enveloped the republic in a cheerless gloom. It swears no allegiance save to the Father of lies. It would talk patriotism, but it is rotten at the core, and in its heart is treachery and treason. Its infamous designs are transparent. We see them as plain as we see the noon day's sun. They are as quaggy as the quicksands which lead to destruction and death. Toll every bell in the churches and steeples of the land, and let the people be warned to keep off, and defend themselves, their homes, their liberty, and their God. The hidden thunder of Radicalism is about to be hurled on us all in peals of villainy, of infamy, and of shame. Let the watchman ascend to the tower's top, and watch for the approaching storm, and warn the faithful to be ready. Let us be for one time freemen, such as God made us. Let us preserve our country such as freemen made it, and such as it has been kept up to the advent of that most monstrous, most impolitic, and most unjust of all political systems—Radicalism.

"Lies it within the bonds of possible things, that I should link My name to that word—(radical), traitor!"—traitor to the body politic, traitor to the Declaration of Rights, traitor to the Constitution, traitor to all law and order, social, civil and religious? Why, not a ray of hope is gleaming out from its darkness. It crushes truth, and it would stifle every noble sentiment of our breasts. To its ignorance the sage must bow; the patriot genuflect; the tried citizen cringe; the people to its behests. Is total darkness to envelop our land? Is this false party

still to shackle our country, and hoodwink the people with its specious arguments? Is that false eloquence which fills the Congress to cloak forever the common sense of the masses of the Union? Is that party to extinguish the natural light of reason, and to pencil out the shadows of unknown things for the known? To make the great Anglo-Saxon race of one section of our country inferior, in political parlance, to that race which has never ruled with legislative wisdom or forthright the councils of any section of the habitable globe? The thing is too preposterous to conceive. Yet the great North-to-day is either blind to this issue, or is so indifferent to it as to eschew the topic, dreamily thinking that it will never be brought to its door.

From the Salisbury Old North State. The State.

The interest which the Conservative people of North Carolina should feel in the result of the approaching election is only second to that which they should feel in the result of the United States. We have uniformly felt for months past that we have no hope of a modification of our present obnoxious State Constitution but through a convention of the people of the State called in pursuance of its provisions. Such having been our honest conviction, we would have been unjust to ourselves and unfaithful to our readers not to have so declared. Such is our conviction still, and such being our conviction we cannot but feel the deepest interest in the success of our ticket in North Carolina.

We need not enumerate here all the various objections to the present State Constitution—they are known to our readers as well as to ourselves. The principle of impartial suffrage between the races cannot be changed. But still such modifications will be possible as to place the taxing power in the hands, to some extent, of those who have the taxes to pay. This may be done by providing that no tax-bodied man of either race shall exercise the elective franchise who fails to pay his State and county taxes. At present every man in the State is permitted to vote and to hold office, whether he pays one cent or not. Under the present arrangement of the North Carolina Constitution, forty thousand votes polled by persons who pay no taxes at all. Make the change which we suggest, and these men will either pay seventy thousand dollars into the State and county treasuries, as they should do, or they will be excluded from the ballot-box, and the whole people will be made equal to every Conservative man in the State, of whatever party, would like to see changed is that giving the election of Judges to the people. We could mention many other features in which a change would be equally beneficial.

Western North is a very different thing to what it is South. It is from radical rule in North Carolina that we have most to fear. Every one knows into what sort of hands the State government has fallen—what sort of a Governor, what sort of Judges, in many instances, and what sort of Magistrates we have to administer justice. The whole machinery of the Government has been answered, "in the success of the Democratic party in the coming Presidential election." We have never been able to see it there, and we have constantly so said, as our readers well know. We see it in the ability of the Conservatives of North Carolina, to all parties, to obtain the control of the State Legislature and call a Convention of the people of the State. The Sovereignty of the people of the State, within the limits of their reserved powers, cannot be denied. If the people of the State can meet in Convention they will have full power and authority over the whole matter. They can make what changes in the Government and Constitution they may desire, provided such changes do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Here then, Conservative people of North Carolina, lies your remedy. In this way you may get rid of some of the worst malcontents of the Constitution and of the present corrupt officials, and in no other.

We then appeal to the Conservative men of Western North Carolina to REGISTER and VOTE. If we can carry the State on the 3d of November, the charm of Radicalism will be broken, and we shall soon be rid of such creatures as Tourgee and Abbott, Dawes and Heaton, Menninger and Ashley, to say nothing of such natives as Henderson, D. A. Jenkins and Company. The government will again fall into the hands of its permanent friends, the Conservatives. Rally, then, Rally and strike a blow for the redemption of your State on the 3d of November.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 23.
John Quincy Adams at Home—He Reviews his Southern Work—A Graphic Vindication of the Rights of Southern Citizens—Friends, Friends.
Weymouth, Oct. 22, 1868.
The Democratic and Conservative citizens of Weymouth and the adjoining towns held a most enthusiastic and successful meeting on the 21st inst. at the residence of Mr. Frank Winslow, who, taking the train at Weymouth, had been in the city, and followed him through all his wanderings until he was cornered at Okaleka Creek, in Minnesota.

An inquest was held over his body at Weymouth, and a verdict returned according to the statement of facts. A fearful lesson of life is this! With what bold, uncontrollable passions must Kidd have been possessed! While we stand horrified at the enormity of his crime, we should remember in charity that it was not for money, revenge or a baser passion that he was committed, but (strange anomaly) for love.

The Antiquity of Man.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Academy of Science, some interesting facts were brought forward in regard to the antiquity of the human race. Deep down in the Nile, in Egypt, it was stated that the remains of men had been found, to which the Pyramids were young. In 1854 borings were made between Heliopolis and Memphis. They were carried to the depth of 72 feet, and there were obtained the Nile mud. At every foot fragments of pottery were found. The deposits of mud is calculated to have been two and a half inches in a century. The pieces of pottery found at the lowest depths would be 38,000 years old. Compared with the thousands of years of human existence, the human race is a mere speck. During the past season in California, in the gold drift had been found a skeleton of a man covered with three overflows of lava. If true, it carried back the epoch of the introduction of man to a remote time than any European observations. While there are abundant evidences of glaciation of great parts of this continent these phenomena were wanting in California as though the Rocky mountains acted as a barrier. But glaciers covered vast areas of the Sierra Nevada and crushed up the gold strata and carried them down. The grinding up might be referred to the glacial period. It was probable that comparative tranquility followed those violent phenomena. The valleys were filled with morified drift. Those deposits served mainly as the grave of the fossil elephant, while the mastodon was found in swamps. At Natchez there was a terrace of sixty feet above the river. Near the same place a bone of a man intermingled with bones of the mastodon and megatons.

In order that it may not jar too much upon the nerves of a republican people to see eight millions of their fellow-citizens held down by the bayonet, they have brought in a great mass of three or four millions of poor, ignorant, degraded, placemen, and set them up in a row, as it were, across the Southern States, and because they think you cannot see the bayonets behind them, they say, "That is a republican form of government." How republican? What is this republican form of government? Why look at the bayonets of those States. Suppose the almost all the voters in this Commonwealth should suddenly be deprived of the franchise and

in their place it was bestowed upon a set of men who were entirely ignorant of the value and responsibility of the voting power, who knew nothing about any of the principles in regard to which they were voting. Suppose such a class of men were to be put over you, of course you would not like it; you would feel uncomfortable and disagreeable, and you would not suffer their rule if you could help it. Yet this is precisely the condition in which South Carolina is to-day. She is governed by a set of men who, if the people were left to themselves, would have no more chance of holding their office than government officials now hold than I should of being elected King of Great Britain in place of Queen Victoria, if I were to go to England to-morrow. [Laughter.]

And these officials having no hold upon the esteem of the people, as they call them down there in their expressive, though slightly inelegant language, "scawlags" and "carpet-baggers," cannot command any of their respect and confidence. The consequence of this is that they have to be supported in their places by the bayonets of United States soldiers. And as there are not United States soldiers enough to keep the people entirely "contented," nor enough to make the government thoroughly "Democratic," so every day or two they are calling for more soldiers in order to support these thoroughly "Democratic" and "Republican" governments, and that is reconstructing the South. My Southern friends down there greeted me in a way which I shall never forget to my dying day. The kindness, the warmth, the consideration, the order which they showed in welcoming any Northerner, especially from Massachusetts, who would go down there and say to them like boys, and call them rebels, traitors, miserable rascals or villains—went to my heart. They asked me to say to my fellow-citizens at the North that they fought you in the war; they believed that they were right; that they fought you as hard as they could; and when the war was over, they were utterly abandoned, that they had fought for you. They said we had whipped them; we had conquered what we demanded during the war, and they were ready to give it up. They would fight no longer, and all they asked was friendship and kindness. What they deserved from us was mercy, kindness, good fellowship and brotherly love. [Loud applause.]

They want no more contest, no more ill blood; they want merely to shake hands, saying—We fought, and now the fight is done let us be friends. That is the feeling of the whole people, and it is the feeling of the South. I saw no unkindness, no sort of feeling indicating unkindness towards any of the people of the north. That they may be treated in decency and kindness they do ask, and that is what I pray for every one of you to labor for. [Applause.] It is the thing, it seems to me, that they need at the north as much as they need it at the south. All that they ask and all the Democratic party at the north seek to accomplish is that we may be allowed to come together once more in peace and amity; that this incubus of reconstruction may be taken off the people; that they may be taken away from between us, and that we—all of us—once more may feel—north as well as south—white man as well as black man—the benefits of a union under the old system of government.

Mr. Adams retired amid the greatest enthusiasm and most tumultuous cheers.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Democrat, Oct. 15.
A Horrible Tragedy—Sad Sequel to a Terrible Crime—A Murderer Commits Suicide.
Our readers will remember of the murder of Miss Kate Jordan by one William Kidd, which occurred last spring in Grant county, Wisconsin. It is not strange that such a hideous crime should have a bloody termination, as the following will show to have had:

Kidd was captured last week in the western part of Minnesota, when he was brought to this city, en route to Wisconsin for trial. On Tuesday last the party having him in charge, started with his prisoner via the Chicago and North-western, on the evening train. A berth in a sleeping car was provided for the prisoner, where he remained until, from the time he left this city until the train was near Boone in the morning, when he was discovered in a dying condition from the effects of strychnine which he had taken. He confessed his crime, that he was the murderer of Miss Jordan, and the only object in so doing was to get the money which she had left in her pocket; that he had often and unsuccessfully pressed his suit, and that he had resolved to kill her rather than that she should marry another, and had carried his purpose into execution.

Since the murder he confessed to having been very unhappy, and wandered through the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and thence into the Territories of Wyoming, Dakota and Colorado, and had returned to the western part of Minnesota, and was engaged in trapping with a man named Johnson, when he was captured by the late Frank Winslow, who, taking the train at Grant county, Wisconsin, had tracked and followed him through all his wanderings until he was cornered at Okaleka Creek, in Minnesota.

An inquest was held over his body at Boone, and a verdict returned according to the statement of facts. A fearful lesson of life is this! With what bold, uncontrollable passions must Kidd have been possessed! While we stand horrified at the enormity of his crime, we should remember in charity that it was not for money, revenge or a baser passion that he was committed, but (strange anomaly) for love.

Wishes of Ladies: First, a husband; second, a fortune; third, a baby; fourth, a trip to Europe; fifth, a better looking dress than any of the neighbors; sixth, to be well buttered with flattery; seventh, to have nothing to do in particular; eighth, to be handsome, which is something to be desirable, since to be plain or less is a defect; ninth, to be thought well of, which is also commendable, except it be from those whose opinions are worthless; tenth, to make a sensation; eleventh, to attend weddings; twelfth, to be always considered under 30.

Below will be found what is deemed a proper text from which to preach the funeral sermon of Ben. Butler, from Jeremiah, 11, 19:

"And the basins, and the fire-pans, and the cauldrons, and the candlestick, and the vessels of gold, and the vessels of silver, gold, in gold, and that which was silver in silver, the Captain of the guard took away."

The St. Louis bridge across the Mississippi will cost four and a half million dollars.

The man who feathered his nest is supposed to have been a dealer in poultry.

A citizen of Pittsburgh has given \$50,000 to build a home for shoeblacks and newsboys in that city.

The school boys in Russia have two hundred and fifty-five holidays in a year.

It costs Vermont half a million a year to educate fifty thousand of her children.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

Democrats Claim the State by 3,000 Majority.
Special Despatches to the Nat. Intelligencer.
WHEELING, W. Va., October 25.—A. M.—Returns from the State election came slowly; but all show large Democratic gains. Thirteen counties, fully heard from, show Democratic gains as follows: Brook, fifty-seven; Hampshire, two hundred; Harrison, two hundred; Kanawha, three hundred; Lincoln, two hundred and fifty; Marshall, one hundred and fifty; Mineral, one hundred; Pleasants, one hundred; Taylor, two hundred and fifty; Wetzel, one hundred and fifty; Wirt, seventy; Wood, four hundred. The Republicans claim fifty gain in Braxton, and fifty in Putnam. Net Democratic gain in fifteen counties, two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven. The same proportion of gains throughout the remaining thirty-eight counties will make the State Democratic by two thousand.

Democratic authorities claim that the gain in the remainder of the State will be much heavier, as the bulk of the new registration, which is heavy and largely Democratic, was made in districts from which there has been no return as yet. They expect two thousand majority in the Greenbrier valley alone, and are confident of three thousand in the State.

Fourteen Districts have been heard from, the Democrats carrying three—a gain of two.

The State Executive Committee are confident of large gains in the lower House, a majority on joint ballot, and a Democratic successor to Mr. Van Winkle in the United States Senate.

Large additions to the Democratic ranks were made yesterday. Four-fifths of the new enrollment Democratic. Reckon this State sure for Seymour and Blair. Republicans are depressed. Democrats active, aggressive, and determined to repeat their victory.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Republicans profess to have heard from counties casting three fourths of the vote of the State in 1866, and claim a majority of three thousand. Their estimate does not include the counties in which the new registration was heaviest, and where the Democrats will have probably six thousand majority.

A Lion at Large.

Considerable alarm was caused a few days ago at Nottingham, England, by the escape of a lion from Mr. Whittington's menagerie, which is exhibiting in the Shelton New Market during the Goose-fair holidays. It appears that early in the afternoon, Metam, the African lion hunter, was parading a full grown puma, or South American lion (which is considered harmless) on the stage outside the establishment, when the animal caught sight of a dog held by a lad in the crowd. Breaking away from Metam it sprang off the stage on the dog and killed it almost instantly. The people fled in all directions, and the puma, seeing another dog at a short distance off, rushed at it and dispatched it as quickly as it had done the first. Metam here succeeded in securing the animal, which was led back to the menagerie with the dead dog in its mouth. Some difficulty was experienced in opening the animal's jaws to get the dog away. Strange to say, the lad who held the dog first killed escaped unhurt, nor did any other person receive injury.

Horatio Seymour.

An Austrian officer once remarked that he never knew what fighting was until he met the French army, led by the first Napoleon in person. This will be the case with the Radicals when they encounter, as they must, the Democratic hosts of this country, headed by Horatio Seymour. Our grand standard bearer assumes command of the army of the Union and the Constitution to-day at Buffalo, and from this time forth every man will fight with the eyes of his chosen chief upon him. What man in the army of the Revolution would be filtered under the gaze of Washington? Would he shrink from a temporary check? Not one; nor will there be a recreant soldier in the Democratic army when the bugles sound on the 3d of November. All will be at their posts, full of ardor, and excited by the addresses which Horatio Seymour will pronounce in this and other States.—Philadelphia Age.

The Mysterious Robbery at the New York Sub-Treasury.

On the 1st of July, the firm of James G. King & Sons, of New York, sent to the sub-treasury for deposits \$43,000 in bonds and two \$1,000 bonds of the issue of 1848. The messenger delivered the parcel, and while the clerk turned for an instant to examine the schedule, an adroit thief abstracted the bonds and fled. Since then every effort has been made to find the bonds, as well as the thief who committed the robbery. A few days ago a spectator Wallingford stated that a man claiming to be a horse-dealer, named Spicer, had attempted to negotiate a Mexican war bond (corresponding in number to that of one of the two stolen at the sub-treasury). A watch was kept upon the man's movements, and on Thursday night Detectives Irving and Cory found him at the Astor House, and immediately took him in custody. One of the stolen bonds was found on him. At the examination, which will soon be held, probably some light will be thrown as to the whereabouts of the remaining \$44,000.—New York Post.

Illness of George H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Hon. George H. Pendleton has been confined to his bed since Tuesday last by inflammation of the lungs. He has been compelled to give up his appointments to speak in Missouri, Michigan and New York.

Wishes of Ladies: First, a husband; second, a fortune; third, a baby; fourth, a trip to Europe; fifth, a better looking dress than any of the neighbors; sixth, to be well buttered with flattery; seventh, to have nothing to do in particular; eighth, to be handsome, which is something to be desirable, since to be plain or less is a defect; ninth, to be thought well of, which is also commendable, except it be from those whose opinions are worthless; tenth, to make a sensation; eleventh, to attend weddings; twelfth, to be always considered under 30.

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It costs Vermont half a million a year to educate fifty thousand of her children.

For the Journal.

Indignation Meeting—North Carolina Students at Princeton, New Jersey.

Messrs. Editors:—At an indignation meeting held by the students from North Carolina, at Princeton College, N. J., Oct. 20th, Messrs. Shotwell, Glenn and Roseboro, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have read with great disgust and deep indignation, an article entitled "The South and the North," published in the Raleigh Standard, and as we consider it a base attack on the noble women of the South and of North Carolina, especially, and a vile insult to their honor, virtue and patriotism, and whereas, we believe it to be the imperative duty of every son of North Carolina to maintain the purity and noble dignity of her daughters, and to protect them from all such slanderous attacks, and whereas, we have shown it to be a matter of students, and as all, irrespective of party, unite in the opinion that it is an infamous libel, and cowardly attack upon those who every true North Carolinian holds most dear; therefore,

Resolved, That though absent from the State for a time, we watch with deep solicitude every thing that tends to the dishonoring of North Carolina, and that we heartily concur with those who have already denounced this bold, enormous and unadvisable libel on the fair daughters of the State.

Resolved, That we do not recognize in the conduct and motives of the author of this piece any of the characteristics of one who has the interest of the State at heart; and, furthermore, we do not consider him worthy of the name of a gentleman, or deserving the title of a North Carolinian. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Raleigh Sentinel, Wilmington Journal, and North State, with a request for publication.

J. W. ROBERTS,
W. R. GLENN,
M. S. SHOTWELL,
Committee.

Governor Vance on Yankee Civilization.

Governor Z. B. Vance last week made an address at Danville, Virginia, at the opening of an Agricultural Fair. The Richmond Examiner and Enquirer speaks thus of the concluding portion of this capital address:

Nothing pleased us more in Governor Vance's address than his reference to "that princely hospitality, that domestic refinement, that high social cultivation, that political acumen—the result of wealth and untroubled leisure—the nursing mother of a wide and glorious statesmanship; that pure conservatism which was the shelter and anchor of republican liberty; that large-hearted generosity, that honest pride of family and country, which is the basis of a nation's glory; that female excellence, the most charming that ever graced the homes or blessed the hearts of men; for all of which Virginia and the Carolinas were famous the world over."

And we join him in deprecating the danger that, under the misnamed name of "progress," all these shall be done away with in the new order of things. We are unwilling to believe that "this intelligent class of large landed proprietors, sturdy and sturdy Democratic kings," ever will be overthrown; for we have faith in the noble spirit and high-souled determination which have been handed down to these people from their fathers for many generations. In the eloquent words of the orator, we say:

"God forbid that these people should ever be bound to the chariot wheels of Ben Franklin, and learn to esteem his pious max

STATE NEWS

WESTERN DIVISION W. C. RAILROAD

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—First meeting of the stockholders of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was held in the Court House at Morganton on the 15th October, 1888.

On motion, Hon. A. S. Merriman was called to the Chair, and G. M. Roberts appointed Secretary.

A committee of three was then appointed to verify proxies and report the number of shares represented in the meeting, to-wit: Hon. A. T. Davidson, General T. L. Clingman, G. M. Roberts and James H. Merriman, Esq.

Resolved, That the by-laws of the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad be adopted as the by-laws of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, so far as they are applicable, and that a committee be appointed to draft by-laws and report at the next meeting.

The Chairman appointed General M. S. Littlefield, General T. L. Clingman and G. W. Sweeney, on said committee. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

The salary of the President was fixed at \$2,000 per annum, and the salary of the Secretary at \$1,000 per annum.

After a short recess, and a re-assembling of the stockholders, the meeting adjourned.

A. S. MERRIMAN, Chm'n.
G. M. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—First meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad was held in the Court House at Morganton, on the 15th October, 1888.

Present: Hon. J. C. Abbott, G. W. Sweeney, G. M. Roberts, G. W. Dickey, General R. M. Henry and J. L. Ammons, Directors on the part of the State; Hon. A. T. Davidson, General T. L. Clingman and G. M. Roberts, on the part of the stockholders.

On motion, Hon. J. C. Abbott was called to the Chair, and G. M. Roberts appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Board proceeded to the election of President for the said Western Division.

General T. L. Clingman nominated G. W. Sweeney, who was declared duly elected.

Hon. J. C. Abbott then vacated the Chair, and the President assumed the duties of the same.

On motion, G. M. Roberts was appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

Major J. C. Turner was elected Chief Engineer.

It was ordered that the Chief Engineer proceed forthwith to survey and locate the line of the road from the French Broad to the Tennessee line, at or near Ducktown; and also the branch of said road from the Paint Rock to the main line at or near Asheville.

On motion of General T. L. Clingman, it was

Resolved, That the President and Chief Engineer be and they are hereby authorized, to let out by contract the whole of the road forthwith, upon the condition, nevertheless, that the right is reserved to reject the whole, or any part of the said work at any time hereafter that they may see fit.

Asheville News.

General Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick, Maryland, who married one of North Carolina's fairest daughters, and who fought gallantly, through all the war of the Confederate States, is practicing law in Richmond, Va., with marked success.

A Cincinnati journal estimates his income at \$25,000 per annum.

The Post Office called "Cherryville" (at the head of the Western Division of the W. C. R. R.) is now open.

Letter from President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25.—The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., October 24, 1888.

Dear Sir: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive, bloody struggle seven years, in 1783, it was acknowledged by the parent government.

In 1787 the federal constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars.

Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had already been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars.

It was then largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations until, in 1816, it had reached the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions.

Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest possible liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people.

Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration.

Even after its payment a large fund remained in the treasury, which, for safe keeping, was deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions of dollars, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion.

In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made the amount of the national debt, so that when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the vast amount of twenty-six hundred millions.

They had not yet, however, attained their highest point, for when the armistice was signed, the volunteers were disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to refer to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were seven hundred millions of dollars.

Although covering a period of seventy-two years, the amount was not excessive, when compared with the expenditures of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for, from the first of July, 1861, to the thirtieth of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars.

An investigation into the disbursements since the first day of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war.

It will be seen from this brief review, that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, and that subsequently four years of war expanded it to twenty-eight hundred million.

It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite seventy-four million for the year 1858, the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been five hundred and twenty million, four hundred and thirty-six million, and three hundred and seventy-two million being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the 30th of June next.

In making this comparison, we should remember that during the period of peace between 1789 and 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes.

Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California were acquired, and in the acquisition of five million, was ceded to us by Spain; California became part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of fifteen million; while for ten million our government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico.

During the periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico—the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world—the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts thus concisely stated, suggest an inquiry as to the cause of this immense increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the federal government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked for the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence.

Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for the war, were slow to return to the economy of peace.

With a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt the interest upon which draws from the treasury each year nearly one hundred and fifty millions—making a total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for these two items of expenditure alone—retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must soon overtake us and involve the country in its paralyzing and disastrous results.

If, however, a wise economy be adopted, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue

The National Expenditures and the Public Debt.

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Dear Sir: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances, you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned, touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government.

In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive, bloody struggle seven years, in 1783, it was acknowledged by the parent government.

In 1787 the federal constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions, burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars.

Immediately upon the organization of Congress, measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had already been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars.

It was then largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations until, in 1816, it had reached the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions.

Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest possible liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people.

Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration.

Even after its payment a large fund remained in the treasury, which, for safe keeping, was deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions of dollars, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion.

In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made the amount of the national debt, so that when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the vast amount of twenty-six hundred millions.

They had not yet, however, attained their highest point, for when the armistice was signed, the volunteers were disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found in February, 1866, that our indebtedness exceeded twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to refer to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were seven hundred millions of dollars.

Although covering a period of seventy-two years, the amount was not excessive, when compared with the expenditures of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for, from the first of July, 1861, to the thirtieth of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars.

An investigation into the disbursements since the first day of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war.

It will be seen from this brief review, that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, and that subsequently four years of war expanded it to twenty-eight hundred million.

It will also be perceived that while, prior to 1861, the largest annual disbursement was not quite seventy-four million for the year 1858, the expenditures during the last three years of peace have successively been five hundred and twenty million, four hundred and thirty-six million, and three hundred and seventy-two million being the amount which it is estimated will be necessary for the year ending the 30th of June next.

In making this comparison, we should remember that during the period of peace between 1789 and 1861 the government was frequently required to make expenditures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities and for the purchase of their lands, and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes.

Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California were acquired, and in the acquisition of five million, was ceded to us by Spain; California became part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of fifteen million; while for ten million our government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico.

During the periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico—the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world—the other made additionally expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory.

The startling facts thus concisely stated, suggest an inquiry as to the cause of this immense increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the federal government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked for the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence.

Many abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and the people, having become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for the war, were slow to return to the economy of peace.

With a military establishment costing in time of peace not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt the interest upon which draws from the treasury each year nearly one hundred and fifty millions—making a total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for these two items of expenditure alone—retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must soon overtake us and involve the country in its paralyzing and disastrous results.

If, however, a wise economy be adopted, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue

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